

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

[No. 1384.]

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
**RUM**

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap and  
Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,  
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queen's Ware in crates,  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
&c. — ALSO,

**A Variety of DRY GOODS,**

among which are  
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,  
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,  
Serges, Elastic, blue Friezes,  
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Sillesia do.  
Onaburgs and Ticklenburghs,  
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,  
India Mullins and Table Cloths,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other  
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

Gin,  
60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,  
12 bales German Ticklenburgh  
1 cask Britannias,  
1 do. Platinas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

for immediate use,  
Three hhds, old Grenada Rum,  
Three casks Clover Seed,  
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

5 Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

April 25.

**JAMES SANDERSON**

Has received, in addition to his late general sup-

plies, which he will sell, by the quantity, ve-

ry low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Bran-

dy,  
14 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,  
20 barrels New England ditto,  
5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine,  
12 half pipes do. do.  
25 casks claret, 2 and half dozen in each,  
9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen  
each,  
6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese,  
20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogheads Virginia TOBAC-

CO now in store.

May 31.

**JUST RECEIVED;**

AND FOR SALE,

69 barrels prime pork,  
12 barrels pease, suitable for the West-India  
market.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 3.

This day is Published,

for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book

store, and THIS OFFICE, (at

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

**AN ABSTRACT**

OF AN

**APOLOGY,**

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

**SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.**

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

**CONFESSION OF FAITH.**

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard

W. W. Stone, John Thompson,

## EDUCATION.

H. WILBAR,

Late MASTER of the Steine House Academy,  
Brightshelmfont;

BEGS leave respectfully to inform  
the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity,  
that (at the request of many of his friends) he has  
reduced his terms of tuition to Five Dollars per  
quarter, and One Dollar entrance.

An Evening School will be  
opened on Monday next, the 2d of September,  
from 6 o'clock till 9—at the moderate price of  
Three Dollars per quarter. Pens, ink, and fire-  
wood in aid.

August 29. d310031

The subscriber, administrator to the  
estate and effects of Eugene Hanly, deceased, re-  
quests all persons who have claims against the es-  
tate, to bring them forward, legally authenti-  
cated, for settlement; and those indebted will  
please to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

August 14.

**SPANISH SEGARS.**

Just received, and for Sale, a few Boxes

**SPANISH SEGARS.**

T. CRAVEN.

August 10.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,

1 cask black taffeties

1 do. bandannoes, red and brown

20 barrels pork

Essence of spruce in jars

A large scale beam, bottom and weights,  
complete.

JOHN G. LADD.

August 10.

**FOR SALE,**

100 barrels prime Beet,

60 do. Pork,

5 hhds. and bls. continental Rum,

4 hhds. Molasses,

2 casks real Holland Gin,

12 casks black-eyed Peas,

300 sacks Liverpool fine Salt,

20 boxes Raisins,

1 half pipe and 2 qt. casks London Por-

ticular Madeira,

6000 lbs. Coffee,

8 casks felt Hats assorted, suitable to the

St. Domingo Market,

50 barrel prime Herrings.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

July 30.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

AND FOR SALE, BY

**JOHN G. LADD,**

A few barrels black Varnish,

do. Pitch,

100 barrels Boston Beef,

50 kegs Raisins

Soap and Candles, in boxes,

100 lbs. Nutmeg and Cloves,

New Rum, in hogheads and barrels;

Three bales Russia brown sheetings,

A parcel of Blocks, Mast-Hoops, Pumps, &c.

July 15.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**

About 30 000

**White Oak Hoghead & Barrel**

Staves,

Of good quality: 1/2,

A few squared Logs of Walnut.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 5.

**SUGARS.**

Seventy hhds. and } MUSCOVADO SUGAR,  
Twenty-two bls. }

Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by sloop

Diana, from Martinico—for sale on reasonable

terms by

John & Thos. Vowell.

WHO HAVE ON HAND

Holland Gin of excellent flavor in

Pipes,

Fourth proof Brandy,

Jamaica Rum,

Liverpool Fine Salt,

1000 bushels Indian Corn,

1200 do. black-eyed Peas, in good ship-

ping order,

July 6.

**TO RENT,**

A convenient two-story Brick-house

on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. George Slacum's

—For terms apply to,

John C. Vowell.

July 6.

W. D. SIMMS has commenc-

ed the Practice of Law, and means to attend

the Courts of Alexandria and Washington coun-

ties, to the district of Columbia—the Winchester

District Court in Virginia, and Prince-George's

and Charles County Courts, in Maryland.

August 26. d3w

St. Vincent's Rum,

Muscovado Sugar, and

Spanish Hides,

**FOR SALE BY**

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

August 5. d

**TO LET,**

A NEAT WELL FINISHED

**TWO STORY HOUSE,**

On St. Asaph-street, nearly opposite Abraham

Faw's office—apply to

Hewes & Miller.

August 2. d

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**

**AT HIS GROCERY STORE,**

King near Washington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

**FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.**

—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,

6000 lbs. green coffee,

14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugars,

New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump

sugars

Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,

Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,

Cognac-brandy,

Holland gin,

Whiskey and

New England rum,

Choice old Madeira,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga and

Port,

Claret in cases,

20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,

Very best chocolate,

Dixon's best mustard,

Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groce-

ries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superi-

or quality, and will be sold on the most reasona-

ble terms.

**JAMES BACON.**

May 14. d

**LAWRASON & FOWLE**

Have just received, by the brig Harmony, Robert

B. Hall, master, from Boston.

3 bales best Beerboon Gurrals

3 do. Sewing Twine

2 chests Young Hyfon } FRESH TEAS.

5 do. Imperial

20 boxes best Spanish Segars

2 pipes first quality Cognac Brandy

40 barrels N. E. Rum

5 hhds. retailing Molasses

7 barrels Sperm Oil

A few boxes Sperm Candles

40 boxes brown Soap

And a quantity of Plaster Paris.

July 6. d

**WILLIAM OXLEY**

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous

to the purchasers, for cash or notes,

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths

Kerseymeres and swandows

Beaufkins and fearnoughts

Durants and calimancoes

Bombazets and wildbores

Common and boiled camblets

Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery

English extra long silk gloves

Silk twist and thread

Diaper and common tapes

Paper and pound pins

White and printed marseilles

Laces, edgings and gimps

Elegant black and white lace veils

Patent do. do.

Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs

4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambric mullins

India Jaconet do.

Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk

silk and cotton slings.

January 7.

A few Copies of the American

Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in

King-street,

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase a few likely

**YOUNG NEGROES.**

Any person or persons having such property to

dispose of, will meet with READY SALE, by an

early application, at *Hoggin's Tavern*, Alex-

andria.

August 28. e035

**WANTED.**

A neat BOOT & SHOE-MAKER

that can come well recommended, and capable of

taking charge of a SHOP, will meet with en-

couragement. A Single Man will be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 23. 22w3w

**Belona Gun-Powder.**

Just received and for Sale by the sub-

scribers,

15 quarter casks Belona Gun-Powder, of a

superior quality.

Also,

10 chests Young Hyfon Tea, and

20 barrels New-England Rum.

Lawrason & Fowle.

August 27.

**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the

Brigs *John and Enterprise*, and Schooner

*Young Lyon*, are hereby notified and requested to

bring them in, to the subscriber, within thirty

days from this date.

James Patton.

August 20. 22w3w

**The Subscriber**

Wishes to RENT or SELL, the following

Property, on King-street, viz.

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied

by himself—the space is equal to any in

town for a retail store, and will be rented very

cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by

Doctor Hall; the house is very convenient and

in good repair—this also will be rented a bar-

gain if applied for immediately. For terms, ap-

ply to

THOMAS RICHARDS,

or in his absence to Mrs. Huston, living on the

premises.

August 3.

**IRISH WHISKEY.**

The subscriber has on hand about

1500 gallons WHISKEY, made last Christmas

from malted barley, which is of an excellent

quality. It is now offered for sale to private fa-



## POLITICAL ESSAYS

On the essential and distinctive qualities of Democracies and Republics, with reference to the Constitution of the United States.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN, OR ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

### ESSAY VI.

I proceed to shew from the definitions of the most accredited lexicographers, and the highest authorities, among the moderns and ancients, that a right in the people to assemble collectively and enact laws, is of the essence of democracy.

Mr. Walker, in his Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, (*The authority quoted in the Aurora*), defines democracy, "one of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people."

Democracy, in Johnson's Dictionary, is defined—"One of the three forms of government—that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people."

The Dictionnaire Philosophique defines democracy, "a species of government, in which the legislative power is exercised by the people."

In the French Encyclopedie, democracy is defined, "One of the simple forms of government, in which the people in a body possess the sovereign power. Every republic where the sovereignty resides in the people is a democracy."

I shall now produce authorities to ascertain what is here meant by sovereign power.

Montesquieu observes (8) "When the body of the people in a republic, are possessed of the supreme power, this is called a democracy." Libanius says that "at Athens, a stranger who intermeddled in the assemblies of the people was punished with death," this was (Montesquieu remarks) because such a man usurped the rights of sovereignty. (9) Hence the sovereign power is in the people assembled, not in the people individually.

The French Encyclopedist, under the article democracy, above quoted, as if to remove any cavil which might be raised, observes, "Before we proceed further, it is necessary to remark, that in a democracy each citizen does not possess the sovereign power, nor even a part of it; this power resides in the general assembly of the people."

Again Mr. Hume in his third Essay, says, "the constitution of the Roman republic gave the whole legislative power to the people, without allowing a negative voice either to the nobility or consuls. This unbounded power they possessed, in a collective, not in a representative body."

Thus we see, according to these definitions and illustrations, that in a democracy, the sovereign power is in the people collectively or assembled to enact laws, and not in a part, or in the people individually. Hence it follows, that, the essence of a democracy, consists in a power to enact laws being lodged in the body of the people, or in the people collectively.

In further proof of this point, I shall content myself for the present, with a few authorities chiefly drawn from the ancients.

Of the authorities derived from the ancients, they will be principally those which are relied upon by the Abbe Barthelemy, in his celebrated work, the Travels of Anacharsis, the younger, in Greece; more particularly those which he quotes in his chapter "of the nature of government according to Aristotle and other philosophers;" and his chapter of "the present government of Athens."

A right in the people, collectively, to enact laws, and try offences committed against the laws of the state, is the essence of democracy. This is the position to be further illustrated.

It may not perhaps be improper, in this place, to remark, that it is not meant to convey an idea, that the will of the people, in the enacting laws, in a democracy, is expressed in one way only, or in an assembly where all are collected; this will may be ascertained by taking the votes of the people *seriatim*, or successively, in small collections, or tribes, as was sometimes practised in Athens and other cities in Greece, the majority of the whole votes deciding.

- (8) Spirit of Laws, book ii, chap. 2.  
(9) Idem.

Aristotle observes (10)—"that all matters of deliberation should be decided by all the people is consonant to a democracy, but is susceptible of many variations; for all the people may be entitled to deliberate and decide either collectively or successively." Hence whether the votes or suffrages of all are given collectively or successively, still it is the majority of the votes of all, that is to decide in the formation of laws.

Our knowledge and notions of democracy have their source in the ancient democracies, or what we find in ancient writers concerning them. All of modern date have had those for their model.—To this source, therefore, we must apply for correct information, relative to their distinguishing characteristics and composition.

The general characteristics of democracy are thus described by Aristotle.

The nature of democracy requires that the supreme authority of the government should reside, not in the distinguished few, but, in the great body of the people. (11) That all the offices of the magistracy, or at least the greatest part, should be conferred, by lot, on each individual. That all the citizens be alternately distributed in the courts of justice. That a senate be instituted to prepare those affairs which are finally to be determined on in the national & sovereign assembly, at which all the citizens may be present. (12)

For a particular case I shall select the celebrated Athenian democracy.

Solon determined that the supreme power should reside in the assemblies, at which every citizen should have a right to be present; and where all ordinances respecting peace, war, alliances, laws, imposts, and all the great interests of the state, should be finally decided. (13)

The assemblies were held in the theatre of Bacchus, in the public market, or in a spacious place near the citadel named the Pnyx. (14)

Six thousand suffrages were requisite to give the force of the law to several decrees. (15) It was not however at all times practicable, it seems, to obtain this number; for during the whole course of the Peloponnesian war, it was found impossible to collect more than five thousand citizens in the general assembly. (16)

Herodotus says that Aristagoras, ambassador from the Ionians, found it harder to deceive one Spartan than thirty thousand Athenians; meaning in a loose way, the whole state supposed to be met in one popular assembly. (17)

With respect to the Athenian courts of justice.

"The right of protecting innocence is not acquired at Athens by either birth or riches. All may be present at the assembly of the nation and decide on the interests of the state, all are likewise entitled to give their suffrages in courts of justice, and to regulate the interests of individuals." (18)

There were ten tribunals at Athens, four for homicide, and six for other causes, as well criminal as civil.

These assemblies did not meet at the same time, with those of the people, being both composed nearly of the same persons. (19)

I do not take into view the Areopagus, which was a perpetual body; nor the senate and archons, which were elected for one year, and aristocratic; nor the mode of distributing the citizens among the courts of justice, as particulars not of moment to the question. Those who may desire more particulars will be amply gratified by consulting the travels of Anacharsis, the younger, and Aristotle's politics.

After this description it is easy to conceive the noise, tumult, and confusion, that must prevail in democratic assemblies.

- (10) Aristot. De Rep. lib. iv.  
(11) Idem. lib. viii.  
(12) Idem. lib. iv.  
(13) Plut. in Solon.  
(14) Thucyd.  
(15) Demosth.  
(16) Thucyd. lib. viii. chap. 72.  
(17) Idem. lib. v.  
(18) Plut. in Solon.  
(19) Abbe Barthelemy in Anacharsis.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

It would appear from some recent publications in the Aurora & National Intelligencer, that the business of the Indian trading houses was become so complicated and perplexed, as to be thought by the present administration, to be no longer manageable upon the principles of the law of April 1796 "for establishing Indian trading houses," and that for remedy the executive had resorted to the creation of a new officer denominated, according to the National Intelligencer, "general or principal agent of the trading houses of the United States

with the Indian nations within the United States."

Mr. Duane, in the Aurora of the 12th inst. considers that appointment as being made without authority of law. On the other hand Mr. Samuel H. Smith, in the National Intelligencer of the 16th instant is of opinion, that "though the acts of congress do not impose it as a duty on the executive to appoint such an agent, yet, by confiding in him the entire direction of the fund, it clearly authorises him to appoint such agents as he may see fit."

We shall perhaps, by and by, say a few words to this question. In the meanwhile we propose to confine ourselves to the same remarks, upon certain particulars relative to the Indian trade, with which Mr. Duane has thought proper to amuse the public.

Mr. Duane tells us in the Aurora of the 12th inst. that [we shall give the paragraphs at length and in his own words.] "Upon Mr. Jefferson's accession to the executive chair, this was the state of the Indian trade, it was overrun by the agents of English factors; drunkenness, debauchery & murder, prevailed among the Indian tribes—the American citizens on the frontiers were in constant alarm and subject to massacre. On the other hand the agents employed, who had been entrusted with property to an immense amount had not made returns or accounts of the trust reposed in them; by the death of an agent by the name of Price, there was a failure to a vast amount under the Purveyorship of Mr. Wheelen\* and this failure it was which called the attention of the executive to the subject, and which induced the introduction of a bill in congress, last session for the appointment of a general agent. The public however, defective as the system was, and great as the dilapidation had been, profited by the pacification of the Indians, perhaps more than they lost by pecuniary subductions from the public property, the augmentation of the funds† and the new distribution of the factories by Mr. Jefferson‡ have the most beneficial effect on the general objects of the policy. The British factors for a while, endeavored by reducing the price of goods below prime cost in Europe to secure the whole trade, and drive us from competition, but they soon found that to be a losing trade; they have disappeared and what has followed: content, concord, sobriety and good faith, no hostility to the U. S. and civilization progresses to an unexampled extent among the Indian tribes; this is the effect of a correct administration of a wholesome and beneficial system."

We shall now prove, 1st from the mouth of Mr. Jefferson, that the terrible state of things here portrayed as existing, at "Mr. Jefferson's accession to the executive chair," is totally devoid of foundation; and 2d. from secretary Dearborn, that the monies employed by the old administration, in the Indian factories established by them, did not experience, while under their management, the diminution of a single cent, any supposed failure to a great amount notwithstanding.

As to the first point, Mr. Jefferson, in his primary message to congress, just nine months and four days after his appointment to the presidency, observes: "Among our Indian neighbors also, a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails, and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and the practice of husbandry, and of the household arts have not been without success: that they are become more and more sensible of the superiority of this dependence for clothing and subsistence over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing; and already we are able to announce that instead of that constant diminution of numbers produced by their wars and their wants, some of them begin to experience an increase of population."

Now, unless we can persuade ourselves, that this state of peace, these continued efforts to introduce among the Indian nations the implements and the practice of husbandry, and of the household arts, which had not been without success; and, the increase of population, which some of them had begun to experience, were all produced, by measures taken by Mr. Jefferson, in the short space of nine months and four days, the time he had then presided as president of the United States, we must conclude, that the effects here described by him, were the result of measures that had been previously employed by the old administration.

As to the second point. A letter from the secretary of war, H. Dearborn, dated 17th January, 1203, contains the following information: "In addition to the two factories of trading houses heretofore established, it has been considered as advisable to establish four others, viz. one at Detroit—one at Fort Wayne—one at Chickasaw Bluff—and one with the Choctaws. The surplus of 150,000 dollars appropriated by the act of congress of the 16th April, 1796, and which had not been applied to the two factories heretofore established, on the frontiers of Georgia and Tennessee, has been applied to the four other establishments recently made."

"From an investigation of the accounts made and reported to congress at its last session it was satisfactorily evident, that the funds employed prior to that period had not been diminished."

Mr. Duane will be pleased to take notice that the last session of congress, here referred to by Secretary Dearborn, was the first session which occurred after the election of Mr. Jefferson. Further, if Mr. Duane will write to his friend, the clerk of the house of representatives of congress, for copies of the accounts here spoken of he will find that they relate merely to the two factories, while conducted by the old administration.

Here then, is unquestionable proof that the old administration, turned over the funds they had employed, in their two factories, to the new administration, entire and undiminished and that in doing so, they have conformed to the spirit, and even to the letter of the law, for establishing the Indian trading houses, which enjoins (sect. 4) "that the prices of the goods supplied to, and to be paid for by the Indians shall be regulated in such manner, that the capital stock furnished by the United States, may not be diminished."

It is our sincere wish, Mr. Duane, that when the accounts of the trading houses, established and managed by the present executive, shall undergo an investigation by their successors, that they may sustain and receive as favorable a report, as that made by Mr. Dearborn on the factories of Georgia and Tennessee.

Thus we see, from the highest authorities in the administration, that, Mr. Duane has described a state of things to have existed in the Indian nations, when Mr. Jefferson arrived at the presidency which did not exist. That he has also described a state of things to have been produced, in the Indian nations, by the measures of Mr. Jefferson, which Mr. Jefferson ascribes to the measures of the preceding administration: and, that instead of a failure in the Indian trade "to an immense amount, and dilapidations and pecuniary subductions from the public property," the accounts which have been submitted to congress render it satisfactorily evident, that the funds employed by the old administration, had not been diminished in the smallest degree.

BASSETTERE, July 19.

Capture of the schr. William, capt. Wood. On Friday last the above schooner quitted Nevis about 12 o'clock, having on board James Wicks, esq. captain Cassin (who was going home in the fleet) and the editor's son, passengers. They had come near Salt-Ponds, when they observed a boat to leeward apparently with two men only in her, which they supposed to belong to some ship of war lying here; that having neared her pretty fast, the schooner was in a short time hailed by her and soon after a number of men (supposed to have been concealed in the bottom of the boat) were seen, who presenting blunderbusses and other arms threatened to fire into the schooner unless she immediately hove to; which was accordingly done, and seven boarded her over her stern, and, ordering every person on board to go below, took possession of her. The schooner then stood to windward, and, weathering Nevis Point, proceeded for Guadaloupe, where she did not arrive till Sunday noon. After anchoring in Basseterre, M. Michelle, register of the admiralty court, came on board; by whom the passengers were treated with the most polite attention. They remained at Guadaloupe until Wednesday evening, when they were brought away by Mr. Langley's schooner and landed in Nevis yesterday morning.

This is corrected in a subsequent paper, and the death fixed under the purveyorship of Tench Francis, his predecessor in office, of course it happened under the old administration, at least five years ago, and yet it is considered here as a cause in leading to the late appointment. † This augmentation was made the last session of congress. ‡ There has been no new distribution of the factories established by the old executive. A number of new factories have been erected by the present executive.

BALTIMORE, August 28.  
The ship Serpent, Haves, and schooner Suwarrow, Frost, of this port, have been

into Antigua by the Brit-  
annia, and labelled, on s-  
ing contraband goods on board  
received, ship Ritson, Wake-  
field, 1st July, brig Phebe  
Baltimore, 10th inst.  
Also, ship Robert, Alcorn, 43  
ton, left there, 10th July, ship S-  
ton, to sail next day for Nor-  
folk, and for New York, i-  
s; brig Hope, Leath of  
Baltimore; schooner Tri-  
ad; brig Maria, of Ale-  
xandria.  
August 17, spoke schooner  
New Orleans, for Africa.  
4th lat. 39, long. 63, spoke  
of New York from Ne-  
Caribourg.  
Also, ship Stafford, Driscoll  
A number of American  
of Baltimore.  
August 1, spoke ship Ven-  
from New Orleans, for  
days.  
Also, Bremen ship Wolbu-  
in Varel.  
Left the 8th June, ship Re-  
; and Harrietta, Lee, of  
arrived.  
On Sunday last spoke a ship  
New York, from Liverpool

Alexandria Daily Adve-  
FRIDAY, August

mail of a letter to a merchant  
phia.  
"CADIZ, 31 Ju-  
The last cargo of flour sold here  
but the merchants have stored  
of a rifle.  
The blockade of Cadiz was  
early in June. St. Lucar is  
There are not 30 American  
in two weeks scarcely any will  
terrible failure of a wheat s-  
taken place, and others are ex-  
The inhabitants are perfectly h-  
quarantines will keep o-  
nothing to fear on that score.  
By the 13th article of the he-  
issued by the Marquis Solano,  
June, it is declared, That ever  
United States of America, at  
the may have failed, shall per-  
of observation of twenty, thi-  
or the number which shall app-  
be well assured that they are fra-  
The old duty on flour im-  
red on the first of this m-  
duty of one and an half per ce-  
in general was exacted for  
at 10 days ago without any

Paris papers to June 27, ha-  
ed by captain Rice, at S-  
deaths. Their contents are  
ating. They continue the  
ing pacific arrangements  
diation of Russia. The fin-  
ing and spirited Swedish  
resented as in an embarrass-  
an emission of iron mon-  
ney is talked of in his domin-  
French general, who w-  
rulin, were entertained at d-  
ussian Monarch! In the  
m the Roman code of laws  
ceded by the Napoleon co-  
llowing paragraph it appears  
ed change in the affairs of  
lic of Lucca was about to  
me of the stipulations of th-  
Lucca would deserve con-  
ere there not reason to believ-  
its, to induce the people to c-  
render of their independent

GENOA  
The constituted authorities  
e sitting of the 4th June,  
ee, to be offered to the peo-  
reptance, in which it is de-  
that his majesty the Emper-  
king of Italy, be request-  
ne constitution to Lucca, an-  
sively of a female suc-  
that the Apostolical Roman  
maintained, the indepen-  
the national represen-  
d of liberty civil and aposto-  
es and privileges of birth sh-  
ily: that primogenitures  
ould be abolished; that pu-  
of Lucca, excepting



United States, the effects here result of mean-  
ously employed  
A letter from  
Dearborn, dated  
the following  
two factories  
established, it  
seable to estab-  
at Detroit—one  
Bluff—  
The surplus  
ated by the act  
April, 1796, and  
to the two fac-  
l, on the fron-  
essee, has been  
establishments  
of the accounts  
ress at its last  
ident, that the  
period had not  
ed to take no-  
congress, here  
arborn, was the  
after the elec-  
arther, if Mr.  
iend, the clerk  
ves of congress,  
ere spoken of  
merely to the  
ted by the old  
able proof that  
arced over the  
n their two fac-  
stration, entire  
n doing so, they  
t, and even to  
establishing the  
h enjoins (sect.  
goods supplied  
e Indians shall  
r, that the capi-  
United States,  
r. Duane, that,  
trading houses,  
by the present  
a investigation  
y may sustain  
report, as that  
the factories of  
highest authori-  
that, Mr. Du-  
things to have  
ons, when Mr.  
residency which  
s also described  
been produced,  
the measures of  
r. Jefferson as-  
be preceding ad-  
ead of a failure  
an immense a-  
and pecuniary  
property," the  
n submitted to  
actorily evident,  
the old admini-  
minished in the  
July 19.  
m, capt. Wood.  
e schooner quit-  
ack, having on  
captain Cassin  
the Aeet) and the  
They had come  
y observed a  
y with two men  
supposed to be-  
lying here; that  
last, the schooner  
by her and soon  
supposed to have  
om of the boat)  
g blunderbusses  
to fire into the  
diately hove to  
done, and seven  
stern, and, op-  
ard to go below.  
The schooner  
and, weathering  
for Guadaloupe,  
ill Sunday noon.  
aterge, M. Mi-  
admiralty court,  
n the passengers  
a polite attention.  
coupe until Wed-  
schooner and land-  
rning.  
August 28.  
es, and schooner  
port, have been

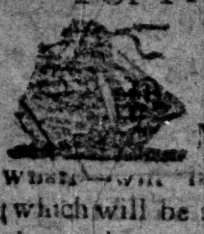
into Antigua by the British frigate  
promises, and libelled, on suspicion of  
ing contraband goods on board.  
Arrived, ship Risson, Wakefield, from  
London.  
Lithers, 1st July, brig Phebe, Abrams,  
Baltimore, 10th inst.  
Also, ship Robert, Alcorn, 43 days from  
London.  
Also, 10th July, ship Susannah, of  
Baltimore, to sail next day for Norfolk, Mer-  
chandise, and for New York, in 8 or 10  
days. Hope, Leath of Plymouth,  
Baltimore; schooner Trial, of Mar-  
head; brig Maria, of Alexandria, at  
Baltimore.  
August 17, spoke schooner Flora, from  
New Orleans, for Africa.  
Also, 18th, spoke ship South  
York, from New Orleans,  
Cansuery.  
Also, ship Stafford, Driscoll, from Ca-  
lifornia.  
Also, a number of American vessels,  
of Baltimore.  
August 1, spoke ship Venus, of New  
York, from New Orleans, for Liverpool,  
10 days.  
Also, Bremen ship Welburg, Koster,  
Bremen.  
Left the 8th June, ship Redress, Nor-  
way, and Henrietta, Lee, of Baltimore,  
arrived.  
On Sunday last spoke a ship belonging  
New York, from Liverpool for Savan-  
nah.  
**Alexandria Daily Advertiser.**  
**FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.**  
Arrival of a letter from a merchant in Philadel-  
phia.  
"CADIZ, 31 July, 1805.  
The last cargo of flour told here at 9 dol-  
lars, but the merchants have stored it, in expec-  
tation of a rise.  
The blockade of Cadiz was rigorously re-  
solutely in June. St. Lucar is also block-  
aded. There are not 20 American vessels here,  
and in two weeks scarcely any will remain. A  
wheat speculator has taken place, and others are expected to fol-  
low.  
The inhabitants are perfectly healthy, and,  
rigorous quarantines will keep them so, they  
are nothing to fear on that score.  
By the 13th article of the health regulati-  
on, issued by the Marquis Solano, on the 28th  
June, it is declared, That every vessel from  
United States of America, at whatever sea-  
son, may have failed, shall perform a quaran-  
tine of observation of twenty, thirty, or forty  
days, or the number which shall appear necessary,  
be well assured that they are free from conta-  
gion.  
The old duty on flour imported here was  
reduced on the first of this month, and a  
duty of one and a half per cent, on impor-  
tation in general was enacted for the first time,  
but 10 days ago without any previous notice.  
Paris papers to June 27, have been re-  
ceived by captain Rice, at Saleem, from  
London. Their contents are not very in-  
teresting. They continue the reports re-  
specting pacific arrangements under the  
mediation of Russia. The finances of the  
king and spirited Swedish monarch are  
represented as in an embarrassed state, and  
an emission of iron money and paper  
money is talked of in his dominions. Seve-  
ral French generals, who were lately at  
Berlin, were entertained at dinner by the  
Prussian monarch. In the Italian King-  
dom the Roman code of laws has been su-  
perseded by the Napoleon code. By the  
following paragraph it appears that the pre-  
sented change in the affairs of the little Re-  
public of Lucca was about to take place.  
Some of the stipulations of the authorities  
of Lucca would deserve commendation.  
There were no reason to believe them mere  
tricks, to induce the people to consent to the  
surrender of their independence.  
GENOA, JUNE 10.  
The constituted authorities of Lucca, at  
the sitting of the 4th June, passed a De-  
ree, to be offered to the people for their  
acceptance, in which it is declared. 1st.  
That his majesty the Emperor of France  
and king of Italy, be requested to give a  
new constitution to Lucca, and to establish  
the government in the family of a prince  
exclusively of a female succession. 2d.  
That the Apostolical Roman religion shall  
be maintained, the independence of the  
state and the national representation shall  
be preserved, and the equality of rights  
and of liberty civil and apostolical; that ti-  
tles and privileges of birth shall be exclud-  
ed, with exception only of the reigning fa-  
mily; that primogenitures and entails  
shall be abolished; that public services  
and trusts should be conferred only upon  
the citizens of Lucca, excepting in the judica-


tures, and finally that the payment of the  
public debt should be secured.  
\*\* The following account of Lucca, is  
extracted from *Morse's Gazetteer*.  
"Lucca, a republic of Italy, lying on the  
Tuscan Sea. It is 20 miles in length, and  
10 in breadth. The soil does not produce  
much corn, but there is plenty of wine,  
oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts. Their oil,  
in particular, is in high esteem; and the  
common people usually eat chestnuts, in-  
stead of bread.  
The head of this republic has the name  
of Gonfalonier, who has the executive pow-  
er, together with a council of 9 members,  
who are changed every 2 months; but the  
legislative authority is lodged in a senate of  
200 of the principal persons, who ballot  
for the choice of all officers. The number  
of souls in the city and its 150 villages, is  
computed at upwards of 120,000, of whom  
between 20,000 and 30,000 are able to bear  
arms. The industry of the people in im-  
proving every spot of their ground, is e-  
qually surprising and commendable."  
A London paper, of July 1, says—"Gen-  
eral Lagrange, who commanded the troops em-  
barked on board the Rochefort squadron, has  
been called to Paris, for the purpose, as it is  
stated, of receiving fresh instructions."  
**From the Connecticut Gazette.**  
**A FALTRY DEFENCE.**  
In attempting to defend the present ad-  
ministration of our general government  
from the charge of wanting spirit and en-  
ergy, the *Aurora* (official paper) observes,  
"The present administration have for  
their supreme object the happiness of man-  
—they think that lives are not to be sported  
with like dollars—and that it were better  
to expend millions of money, rather than  
sacrifice one life."  
Let us see how this story will bear ex-  
amination: More than two years ago, by  
the fortune of war, between three and four  
hundred of our fellow-citizens were taken  
captive by the Tripolitans, and plunged  
into dungeons—a certain sum was demand-  
ed as the price of their ransom. Now it  
is well known to every man of common  
information, that government refused to  
ransom these men (although the price de-  
manded was far short of "millions") and  
entered into a war in which they knew  
more than "one" life must be sacrificed;  
and it is also notorious that besides the loss  
of more than fifty of our bravest men,  
three times the necessary sum to purchase  
the captive's freedom has already been ex-  
pended in the war.  
Such in fact has been the conduct of the  
present administration that it is difficult to  
determine what may be their supreme ob-  
ject. We charitably hope it is what it  
professes to be—"the public good;"—  
yet the means employed to promote it are  
obviously, in most instances the reverse  
of what they should be. In the affair of N.  
Orleans the public good required it seems,  
an humble acquiescence in the injury we  
experience, although the means of redress  
were at hand; in that of Tripoli it demand-  
ed an 'essay' towards an attempt to pun-  
ish the aggressor though the prospect of  
success was doubtful. The administration  
have uniformly professed to be guided by  
the maxim above quoted, "that it is better  
to expend millions of money than to sacri-  
fice one life;" yet in regard to Tripoli,  
they have acted in direct opposition to that  
maxim. From such premises can the con-  
clusion be in their favor?  
**TRUTH.**  
When a man loses his integrity, he loses the foun-  
dation of his virtue.  
TRUTH is to great a perfection, that an an-  
cient philosopher observed, if the Almighty tho't  
proper to render himself visible to man, he would  
choose light for his body, and truth for his soul.  
The advantages which are attendant upon an ha-  
bitual love of truth, and a constant practice of  
its precepts, are so striking to every thinking  
mind, that it is absolutely astonishing, that even  
from motives of policy, it is not universally prac-  
tised.  
Amidst the various amiable qualities which  
have been attributed to Calpurnia, the wife of  
Julius Caesar, that of her love for sincerity and  
adherence to truth, is particularly mentioned  
with the applause they merit.  
Aristotle, the Macedonian philosopher, being  
asked what a man could gain by telling a fal-  
shood, replied, "not to be credited when he  
speaks the truth."  
Petrarch, a celebrated Italian poet, resided in  
the family of Cardinal Colonna, by whom he  
was loved for his virtues, and esteemed for his  
abilities. A violent quarrel having happened,  
which that nobleman was anxious to know the  
foundation of, that he might do justice to the in-  
jured party, he assembled all his household, and  
compelled them to take a solemn oath that they  
would represent the circumstances with fairness  
and impartiality; even his brother, the bishop

of Luna, was called upon to make the sacred  
assertion: but when Petrarch appeared with an  
intent of following the bishop's example, the  
cardinal instantly closed the book, saying, "as  
to you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient."  
Zenocrates, an Athenian philosopher, was so  
highly celebrated for his truth and veracity, that  
one day, when he approached the altar, to con-  
firm by oath, the truth of what he had asserted,  
the judges unanimously declared *his word* was a  
sufficient evidence and would not suffer him to  
take the oath.  
Was I to write volumes with an intention of  
convincing you of the advantages of speaking  
truth, or the honor which is obtained by the  
practice of it, I could not convey a stronger  
proof of either, than what may be derived from  
the above little historical anecdotes of Petrarch  
and Zenocrates.  
**Cure for consumptions.**—By a temperate mode  
of living (avoiding spirituous liquors wholly;) by  
wearing flannel next the skin; and taking  
every morning, half a pint of new milk mixed  
with a wine glass full of the expressed juice of  
*beardwood*, the complaint will not only be re-  
lieved but the individual shall procure to himself  
a length of days beyond what its mildest form  
could give room to hope for. I am, myself, a  
living witness of the beneficial effects of this a-  
greeable and, though innocent, yet powerful  
application. Four weeks use of the *beardwood*  
and milk relieved the pains of my breast; gave  
me power to breathe deep, long and free; and  
strengthened and harmonized my voice; and re-  
stored me to a state of better health than I had  
enjoyed for many years.  
Mr. ADDISON, when in a thoughtful  
mood, had a custom of suddenly clapping  
his hand behind him; some young men of  
fashion undertook to quiz him for it, and  
one who was a notorious spendthrift, and  
who without further ceremony said, "Do  
now tell us Mr. Addison, what is the rea-  
son you so constantly keep one hand behind  
you?" "Because" said Addison, "it has  
ever been my determination, sir, to keep  
myself before hand in the world."  
**JEU D'ESPRIT.**—"How can you my dear  
prefer punch to wine?" "Because, my dear  
it is so like matrimony, such a compound  
of opposite qualities." "Ay, my lord I  
am the weak part, I suppose." "No my  
love, you are the sweet, with a dash of the  
acid, and no small portion of the spirit."  
**A N A C R O S T I C.**  
G o to the tomb where WASHINGTON now lies,  
E ach deed important of his life review;  
O'er all his actions search with Argus' eyes,  
R etire to pause—and make thy record true;  
G o, tell the world, unrival'd is his fame,  
E nroll'd in immortality his name.  
W hen foreign legions landed on our shore,  
A nd sought to ravage o'er this peaceful land,  
S ome pitying angel, on swift pinions, bore  
H eav'n's favoring mandate to our martial band;  
I nspir'd them to protect pure freedom's laws;  
N o man'd our lov'd Hero to the tented field:  
G ave WASHINGTON to gain the glorious cause,  
T o guard our rights and force the foe to yield,  
O n justice bent, his sword obedient drew:  
N one felt its weight, but own'd its mercy too.  
**For NEW-YORK,**  
**The Schooner Venus,**  
Burthen one thousand barrels.  
For freight or passage, apply to the  
Master on board, or to  
**John Tucker.**  
August 30. d3t  
**NOTICE.**  
A Legionary Court of Enquiry of the *second*  
Legion, of the MILITIA of the District  
of Columbia, will be held at the Court-House,  
in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 4th Septem-  
ber next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the  
purpose of hearing appeals; and for the perform-  
ance of other duties required by law.  
By order of the Lieut. Col. Com'dr.  
**Philip Triplett, Adjutant.**  
August 30. d  
**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
THE Trustees of the town of PROVIDENCE,  
having thought it expedient to postpone  
the Sale of the several LOTS in the said town,  
advertised for sale on this day, until MONDAY  
the 21st day of October next—Notice therefore  
is given, That the said Trustees will, on that  
day, proceed to expose to PUBLIC SALE, for  
ready money, the several LOTS in the said  
town, agreeable to the act of assembly establi-  
shing the same.  
**Charles Little,**  
**W. Payne,**  
**Richard Fitzhugh,**  
**H. Gunnel, jun.**  
**Wm. Middleton,**  
**Daniel McChichester,**  
**Francis Coffey,**  
**Daniel Lewis,**  
**John C. Hunter.**  
MONDAY, the 19th day } (29)  
of August, 1805. } d3t  
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T o guard our rights and force the foe to yield,  
O n justice bent, his sword obedient drew:  
N one felt its weight, but own'd its mercy too.

**Affize of Bread.**  
The 3d loaf to weigh 13 ounces  
**JOHN LUNDEN, c**  
August 30.  
**Spring-Garden Theatre.**  
The public are respectfully informed that  
a detachment of the Philadelphia Com-  
pany purpose opening the Spring-  
Garden Theatre for 12 nights.  
[NEVER ACTED HERE.]  
On SATURDAY EVENING,  
AUGUST 31,  
WILL BE PRESENTED  
A D R A M A  
—CALLED—  
**The Wife of Two Husbands.**  
The Count Belfior, Mr. Wood  
Maurice, Mr. Poe  
Carronade, Mr. Jefferson  
Armagh, Mr. Bliffett  
Theodore, Miss Hunt  
Fritz, Mr. McKeanze  
Walter, Mr. Cain  
Montenaro (captain of banditti) Mr. Robins  
1st Robber, Mr. Taylor  
2d ditto, Mr. Seymour  
Servant, Master Harris.  
The Countess Belfior, Mrs. Jefferson  
Eugenia, Mrs. Francis  
Ninetta, Mrs. Seymour.  
**IN ACT FIRST,**  
**A CHARACTERISTIC**  
**DANCE,**  
**BY CHILDREN.**  
SO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,  
**The Comic Opera**  
**O F**  
**THE POOR SOLDIER.**  
Captain Fitzroy, Mr. Wood  
Dermot, Robins  
Father Luke, M'Kenzie  
Darby, Jefferson  
Bagatelle, Bliffett  
Patrick, Cain  
Boy, Master Harris  
Norah, Mrs. Jefferson  
Kathleen, Mrs. Seymour.  
The Doors to be opened at 6, and the per-  
formance to begin precisely at 7.  
Admittance One Dollar.  
Tickets to be had at Mr. GADSBY's bar,  
and at the THEATRE.  
Should the weather prove unfavorable,  
the entertainments will be postponed until the  
first fair evening.  
August 29.  
**Alexander Gordon,**  
Formerly Tavern-keeper at Woodbridge;  
TAKES the liberty of informing the Public,  
that he has opened a HOUSE of EN-  
TERTAINMENT at the Occoquan Mills—  
where he solicits the patronage of his friends,  
and hopes for the encouragement of the public.  
He begs leave to inform those who may please  
to favor him with their custom, that his house is  
commodious, his stables good, and shall be well  
kept; that he is furnished with a good assort-  
ment of liquors, and that in the different duties  
of an inn-keeper, his exertions to please shall be  
unremitted.  
He hopes that his house will be a con-  
venient stand for travellers, being a moderate  
stage from Alexandria or Dumfries; and from  
the great labor and expense that has been bestow-  
ed by Mr. Ellicott, in making a new road lead-  
ing by this place of unequalled firmness and ex-  
cellence, he has no doubt but that the route by  
Occoquan, needs only to be known to entitle it  
to a decided preference to that by Cochester,  
and more particularly it will accommodate those  
travelling from Fauquier, Culpepper, and Orange  
to Alexandria and the Federal City. A view  
of the different works at Occoquan, will always  
be amusing to the stranger who has an hour to  
spare.  
August 13. 312337  
**NOTICE.**  
THE administration of the estate of JAMES  
WILSON, deceased, having been com-  
mitted to the Subscribers by the Orphans' Court  
of the county of Alexandria, they hereby require  
all those indebted to the said estate to make im-  
mediate payment of their respective debts; and  
those who have claims against the estate, to ex-  
hibit them as early as possible, properly authenti-  
cated.  
**Eliza Wilson,**  
**R. I. Taylor.**  
August 12. 312337



For Freight to Baltimore.  
  
**The Sloop HARRIOT,**  
 Now lying at col. Ramfay's  
 wharf, and in all this week. For freight,  
 (which will be taken on low terms) or passage ap-  
 ply to the master on board.  
 Aug. 28 d3t.

For CHARTER,  
 To the West-Indies or Coastways,  
  
**The Sloop HOPE,**  
 Burthen 73 tons; a good strong  
 vessel and in complete order to re-  
 ceive a cargo. Apply to  
 Hewes & Miller.  
 August 28. d

French and Spanish Languages.  
 A French gentleman, lately profess-  
 or of the French Language in a college in Ma-  
 ryland, offers his service to the citizens of Alex-  
 andria as a teacher of the French and Spanish  
 Languages. He flatters himself he will be  
 found fully adequate to the task, and solicits  
 public patronage. Apply at Mrs. Spear's board-  
 ing house or to the printer.  
 August 28. d3t

FOR SALE,  
 A few puncheons 4th proof Jama-  
 ca Rum.  
 James Sanderfon.  
 August 26. d

Wanted to Purchase,  
 50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts,  
 and 250 stout Chestnut RAILS.  
 Apply to the Printer.  
 Aug 19. d.

FOR SALE,  
 IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,  
 Neabsco Furnace, and its Ap-  
 pendages, with 4 or 5000 acres  
 of Land adjoining,  
 NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within  
 four miles of the Potomac. The soil is  
 generally adapted to the produce of small grain—  
 and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will  
 be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A  
 description of the land is thought unnecessary, as  
 those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first  
 view it. The payments required will be one-  
 third cash, and the balance in two annual instal-  
 ments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land,  
 and no deed will be made until the last payment  
 is complied with. Any person wishing to pur-  
 chase, may know the terms by applying to Mr.  
 Thomas F. Page, living near the premises; who  
 is fully authorized by me, to sell the whole or  
 any part.  
 John Tayloe.  
 Mount Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable Mine Bank, in  
 Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

**Mackarel & Whiskey.**  
 110 barrels of MACKAREL just received,  
 per schooner Hiram, from Rhode Island:  
 ALSO,  
 35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—  
 and  
 30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBAC-  
 CO, warranted good. These articles will be  
 sold low. Apply to  
 John & Thomas Vowell.  
 July 16. d

**Forty Dollars Reward,**  
 For apprehending and securing in any gaol in  
 the United States, so that I get him again,  
**Negro ABNER;**  
 HE is a stout, strong, and active fellow;  
 understands plantation business well and is  
 a good shoemaker; he is about 32 years old,  
 about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has some  
 old scars from a whip which he received seven-  
 teen years ago for running away; he has been  
 my property ever since and I do not recollect  
 that he has ever been corrected since, although  
 often deserved it; he has a mother in Fauquier  
 county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John  
 Bronaught, and I have been informed he was  
 seen on the road enquiring for said place, with  
 a pass setting forth that he was a free man, and  
 my name affixed to some of them, all of which  
 are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward  
 of Forty Dollars to any person that will inform  
 me of the person or persons guilty of the forge-  
 ry, provided they are convicted of the same.  
 The above slave went off 28th July, 1805.  
 THOMAS WEST,  
 One mile from Alexandria.  
 August 14. d

**An Overseer wanted.**  
 I WILL give liberal wages to a young man  
 acquainted with FARMING, who can (from  
 respectable sources) bring vouchers for character.  
 Application may be made me at the place or at  
 my farm two miles from Centerville, if done in  
 the course of a few weeks.  
 THOMAS BLACKBURN, jun.  
 Rippon Lodge, August 7. d3w3w

**THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
 HAVE RECEIVED,  
 A considerable addition to their stock, forming an  
 extensive assortment of the best ar-  
 ticles in their line  
 of business.  
 —THEY HAVE FOR SALE—  
 Madeira,  
 Sherry,  
 Lisbon,  
 Teneriffe,  
 Malaga and  
 Port,  
 St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases of one and  
 two dozen, Cognac Brandy, old Peach do, Ja-  
 maica and Antigua Rum, very old Jamaica Spi-  
 rit, for family use, Continental Rum, 70 barrels  
 Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, 50 Irish Whiskey,  
 Molasses.  
 Gunpowder  
 Imperial  
 Hyson  
 Young Hyson  
 Hyson Skin  
 Souchong  
 Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Su-  
 gar, Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Tennessee and  
 Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs  
 Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground  
 Ginger, Mustard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig Blue,  
 Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas,  
 Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in blad-  
 ders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havana Se-  
 gars, British Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead,  
 refined Saltpetre, Brimstone, Alum, Chalk, Soap,  
 Mould and Dipt Candles, Demijohns, &c.  
 Mandeville & Jamesson.  
 August 10. d

**TEAS,**  
 carefully chosen of the fresh-  
 est and best qualities for  
 family use.  
 Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Su-  
 gar, Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Tennessee and  
 Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs  
 Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground  
 Ginger, Mustard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig Blue,  
 Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas,  
 Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in blad-  
 ders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havana Se-  
 gars, British Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead,  
 refined Saltpetre, Brimstone, Alum, Chalk, Soap,  
 Mould and Dipt Candles, Demijohns, &c.  
 Mandeville & Jamesson.  
 August 10. d

**LAND for SALE.**  
 I have about 1000 acres of Land,  
 equal to any in the state of Kentucky, lying  
 near Lexington, which I will sell at a great bargain;  
 the title indisputable, and an old military  
 one. The terms of the sale will be made low,  
 and a very lengthy credit given on a considera-  
 ble part of the purchase money. Those gentle-  
 men who intend to settle in the state, and who  
 wish to purchase, may find it their interest to  
 call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon.  
 John Brackenridge, Esq. and others, shewing  
 the title, situation, quality, quantity and value  
 of this property.  
 John Luke.  
 August 5. d3t

**FOR SALE.**  
 Five hundred acres of LAND, in  
 the County of Alexandria, and five and a half  
 miles from Alexandria and two from Georgetown,  
 one moiety in Wood and part of that heavily tim-  
 bered. It abounds in excellent water, and hath  
 an extensive view of the neighborhood—from its  
 proximity to the City, Georgetown and Alexan-  
 dria, with the additional convenience of an aban-  
 dance of wood, few farms within the District  
 claim a pre-eminence. Upon the First Monday  
 in October, I shall attend on the premises for the  
 purpose of disposing of it, if not sold previous  
 to that time. Should it be more accommodating to  
 those (who with a country residence during the  
 sickly months,) I will divide it into ten and  
 twenty acre LOTS. Any person wishing to  
 view the Land, by an application to WILLIAM  
 SNELLUM, who lives on it may be gratified.  
 My remoteness and the frequent depredations on  
 the Wood and Timber, are the principal induce-  
 ments to sell it, not more than one-fifth of the  
 purchase money will be required, and a credit  
 from two to three years will be given for the re-  
 sidue, security by a mortgage, and a forfeiture  
 of the advanced monies, with interest on the  
 sum unpaid, if not punctually and fully dis-  
 charged.  
 G. CHAPMAN.  
 August 17. 2aw

**NOTICE.**  
 THE Subscribers, of the county of Alexan-  
 dia, in the District of Columbia, have  
 obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county,  
 letters of administration on the estate of William  
 Wools, late of the aforesaid county, deceased.  
 All persons having claims against the said de-  
 ceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
 with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on  
 or before the 6th day of February next, they  
 may otherwise be by law excluded from all bene-  
 fit of the said estate.  
 Given under our hands this 5th day of Au-  
 gust, 1805.  
 Ann Wools, Adm'r.  
 Archibald McClellan, Adm'r.  
 August 6. 2w2m

**This is to give Notice,**  
 THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county,  
 in the district of Columbia, hath obtained  
 letters of administration on the personal estate of  
 Robert Brown, late of the county aforesaid, de-  
 ceased; all persons having claims against the said  
 deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them  
 with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on  
 or before the 30 day of November next, or they  
 may by law be excluded from all benefit to said  
 estate. Given under my hand, this 30 day of  
 August, 1805.  
 DIXON BRITTINGHAM, Adm'r.  
 August 3. 2aw2m  
 N. B. All persons indebted to the above es-  
 tate, are requested to make immediate payment  
 to the administrator.

**CAROLINE MILLS,**  
 FOR SALE.  
 WILL be sold at public sale on  
 the premises, on the 2d day of the 9th  
 month, (September) next, a Merchant and coun-  
 try Mill, with 170 acres of land, on which are  
 sufficient houses for the accommodation of millers  
 and others; situate on the river Rappahannock,  
 about two miles below the town of Port Royal,  
 on a stream of water sufficient for three water  
 wheels and four pair of stones, at almost all sea-  
 sons of the year; is in the best wheat country  
 perhaps in the state, where no competition can  
 be dreaded, and is on tide water.

The Country Mill is nearly adjoining  
 the other, has one overshot water wheel, and  
 one pair of five feet Barr Stones, is surrounded  
 by wealthy farmers, who have large families and  
 it is known that the profits arising from this  
 country Mill alone will more than pay the in-  
 terest of the money, the whole is supposed to be  
 worth, in short this whole property is thought by  
 judges to be the most valuable of the kind in the  
 state of Virginia, and is sold in consequence of  
 the death of Aquila Janney, to enable the sub-  
 scriber to close the concerns of the late partner-  
 ship of Aquila and Elisha Janney.  
 Terms of sale will be one fourth  
 in cash, or an approved negotiable note at sixty  
 days; the balance in three equal payments, at six,  
 nine and twelve months, bearing interest from  
 the day of sale, and to be secured in such manner  
 as may be determined on and made known at the  
 time and place of sale.  
 ELISHA JANNEY,  
 Surviving Partner.  
 7th mo. 23. 2aw1f

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
**THE OYSTER SEASON**  
 IS now approaching, when every Dollar I can  
 get will be in motion. Permit me to address  
 you in a plain way, with a few plain facts.  
 CASH, you must be convinced, is the main  
 spring, source and life, with all men of business  
 —it gives them energy, strength and spirits to  
 combat every difficulty; and makes them respect-  
 ed by those with whom they have any dealings:  
 the baker, butcher, liquor merchants, grocer,  
 hay, corn, oats—and, in short, every article in  
 the Tavern Line, are CASH. And above all,  
 the worn out Oyster man, who toils many a cold  
 and boisterous day, to obtain his living—to gra-  
 tify your luxurious appetites, and bring nour-  
 ishment to the afflicted—HE MUST HAVE  
 CASH. But how can he have it, when what is  
 owing to me is unjustly withheld? Numbers  
 there are who, having no property, feast and  
 regale themselves at the expense of the Tavern-  
 Keeper, by taking advantage of that humane  
 law passed three sessions ago which declares their  
 person sacred for all sums under 20 dollars, and  
 their property only liable: but such men will  
 sooner or later meet with their due reward.  
 NOW TO THE POINT: my books to this  
 day are closed and proved; and every account  
 will be made out by FRIDAY next. I shall  
 think myself obliged, and very much obliged  
 indeed, to those indebted to me, to settle their  
 respective balances; a person authorized by me  
 will call on them after that day, when such ac-  
 counts as are not settled by Monday, September  
 2d, will be put into the hands of officers for  
 collection, without RESPECT TO PERSONS—  
 as real necessity compels me to take such strenu-  
 ous measures, viz. my own credit and reputation.  
 Those, therefore, whom the law entitles me to  
 receive from, I will make pay. And I trust  
 those whom the law secures, will also pay, rather  
 than have their names exposed before a court of  
 justice. Money I want, and money I must have.  
 Do unto me, as you would wish to be done un-  
 to: Then I shall say, with exultation, praise,  
 and joy: well done thou worthy and honorable  
 man.  
 In such pleasing expectations, I beg leave to  
 subscribe myself, with every sense of gratitude,  
 their much obliged  
 GEORGE FITT.  
 NO TRUSTING from this date. All  
 persons to whom I stand indebted are requested  
 to bring in their accounts.  
 George Town, August 19th, 1805. c66t

**Manufactured Tobacco.**  
 Just received by FAXON, METCALF, & Co. from  
 RICHMOND,  
 30 Kegs Manufactured Tobacco, small twists  
 and warranted of Prime Quality.  
 Any fold that does not answer the expectation  
 of purchasers, they shall have the liberty to re-  
 turn.  
 They have also on hand,  
 20 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Boston Beef,  
 30 do. Prime Pork,  
 50 boxes Mould Candles,  
 30 do. Brown Soap,  
 10 bbls. New England Rum,  
 40 bbls. do.  
 4 pipes Holland Gin,  
 4 do. French Brandy,  
 6 hds. Molasses,  
 100 reams Wrapping Paper, and  
 100 — Sugar.  
 ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**SHOES,**  
 All of which will be disposed of on reasonable  
 terms for Cash, or approved notes.  
 August 21. c67w

For BOSTON,  
 The Schooner  
**THOMAS JEFFERSON,**  
 Eliphaz Loring, Master.  
 For freight (of 300 barrels) or  
 passage, apply to the Master on board, or to  
 Faxon, Metcalf & Co.  
 Who have received by said Schooner,  
 308 casks White Stone Lime,  
 45 tons Plaster Paris—and  
 10 quintals Cod-Fish—which will be dis-  
 posed of on liberal terms, if applied for immedi-  
 ately.  
 They have also received,  
 A small assortment of Shoes,  
 Which will be opened immediately.  
 August 26. c67t

**SHIP TAVERN,**  
 PRINCE-STREET.  
 THE subscriber respectfully informs  
 his friends and the public generally, that  
 he has taken the above well-known House, and  
 is laying in an assortment of the best Liquors and  
 other necessaries for the accommodation of his  
 gentlemen who may favor him with their cul-  
 tom.  
 Private parties supplied with dinners, suppers,  
 refreshes, &c. and a few gentlemen can be well  
 accommodated with board.  
 WILLIAM JOY,  
 thanks to the public for the favors he received  
 during the time he conducted the above Tavern;  
 and, as he still resides in a part of the house, he  
 will afford every assistance for the accommoda-  
 tion of those who favor Mr. Joy with their cul-  
 tom.  
 August 26. c67w

**Water-Street ACADEMY.**  
 HE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks  
 to the patrons of his school, for the very  
 liberal and friendly encouragement, he has met  
 with since he came to Alexandria; and must re-  
 spectfully inform them, and the citizens in ge-  
 neral, that, as he has retaken the house in which  
 he now resides, they may consider his Academy  
 as a permanent school establishment; for the  
 those who prefer him as a teacher may, very  
 probably, have it in their power to send their  
 children to him until they have finished their e-  
 ducation: that is, if such parents or guardian  
 conceive, that having obtained a knowledge of  
 the following branches of literature (which are  
 taught in the most careful manner by the sub-  
 scriber) is a sufficient education for their chil-  
 dren, viz. the English language, critically gram-  
 matical, agreeably to the celebrated Walker's  
 standard of pronunciation, Writing, and Arith-  
 metical in all its branches, Mensuration of So-  
 phistics and Solids, according to Hutton and  
 Bonycastle, Gauging Vessels of the following  
 figures, in the most exact manner, by cubical, a-  
 rithmetic, namely, Hexagonal, Cubic, Spher-  
 ical, and Casks of all kinds and sizes.  
 As the great and many advantages which re-  
 sult from having children begin and finish their  
 education with one teacher, are so evident that  
 every well informed person must, upon the least  
 reflection discover them, the subscriber conceives  
 it unnecessary to say any thing in vindication of  
 the subject; but refers it to the good sense and  
 judgment of his friends and fellow citizens to de-  
 termine, whether it is not better to fix their  
 children in one school, and continue them there,  
 (provided that school is well regulated) than to  
 change their teachers frequently, as some do, in  
 the course of their education; which practice is  
 most undoubtedly fraught with many evils to  
 such children. As the subscriber can reach but  
 a very small part of the children in Alexandria,  
 the above remarks cannot justly be construed to  
 be the effects of avarice: But he would just ob-  
 serve, both for his own sake, and the sake of his  
 fellow-laborers in the didactic profession, that no  
 teacher, be he ever so competent to his task, will  
 receive much credit from the enlightened part of  
 the community, even by his utmost exertions to  
 instruct such children as are moved about from  
 school to school, either to satisfy their curiosity,  
 or upon any occasion whatever, that is not of  
 very considerable importance.

Those who are desirous of having their chil-  
 dren taught by a person scrupulously strict in the  
 discharge of his duty, as it respects the manners,  
 morals and progress of his pupils in their learn-  
 ing, are invited to visit the subscriber's Acad-  
 emy, and judge for themselves of his manner of  
 conducting a school and method of teaching. As  
 an Assistant is now engaged for a considerable  
 time, between twenty and thirty scholars can be  
 taken, in addition to the number now in the  
 school.  
 An Evening School  
 Will be opened by the Subscriber, on MON-  
 DAY the 2d of September next, at the low rate  
 of Three Dollars per scholar per quarter, ink,  
 quills, and wood included; and will teach till  
 the first of March, provided encouragement of-  
 fers.  
 Jonathan Foster.  
 August 19. c67t  
 The lower Story and Cellar of the ac-  
 demy to let. Apply as above.

**PRINTED DAILY, BY**  
**S. S. N O W D E N.**

Vol. V.7

**Public Sale.**  
 On TUESDAY  
 at 10 o'clock, will be sold at  
**RUM**  
 In bbls. and bls. French Brandy,  
 Gin in pipes and bbls.  
 Whiskey and Apple Brandy in  
 larger in bbls. tierces and bbls.  
 Chocolate  
 White and brown Soap and  
 Mould and dipt Candles  
 Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars  
 Figs in kegs and frails,  
 Queen's Ware in crates,  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**  
 &c. &c. — ALSO —  
 A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
 among which are  
 Cloths, Coatings, Kerseys,  
 Duills, Plains, Kerseys, Neg-  
 sars, Elasticas, blue Fricize  
 Calimancoes, Russels, Yarns  
 Chintzes and Calicoes,  
 Irish Linens, Stilets do.  
 Quaburgs and Tuckleburgs,  
 Merino and Madras Handker-  
 chiefs, India Mulls and Table Cloths,  
 Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
 Colours'd Threads, Hats and  
 articles.  
 Philip G.  
 Dec. 26.

10 pipes well flavoured  
 60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,  
 120 bales German Ticklebush  
 1 case Britanias,  
 1 do. Plaster Royal,  
 Just Imported from  
 In the brig Nancy,  
 AND FOR SALE  
 WHO HAVE IN STOCK  
 A few pipes old Madras  
 for immediate sale,  
 Three hds. old Grenada Rum,  
 Three casks Clover Seed,  
 Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish  
 Brandy,  
 10 Casks given for  
 Mint Skins.  
 April 25.

**JAMES SANDERSON**  
 Has received, in addition to his  
 pipes, which he will sell, by  
 17 law, and on liberal credit  
 10 pipes 4th proof  
 14 puncheons second proof  
 20 barrels New England  
 5 pipes particular Tene-  
 13 half pipes do. do.  
 25 casks chest, 2 and 4  
 9 boxes bell London li-  
 6 do. do. Double  
 20 hogheads Black Qu-  
 ALSO  
 23 hogheads Virgi-  
 60 now in store.  
 May 31.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
 AND FOR SALE  
 60 barrels prime po-  
 112 barrels peas, suitable  
 market.  
 Wm. J.  
 July 2.

This day is  
 An for Sale at ROBERT  
 store, and THIS  
 (PRICE TWENTY-  
**AN ABST**  
**OF A**  
**A P O L**  
 For Renouncing the  
 OF THE  
**SYNOD OF K**  
 BEING  
 A Compendious View  
 AND A FEW REM-  
**CONFESSION**  
 By Robert Marshall, Ju-  
 M'Nemar, Barton W. S.  
 May 2.